

PLAY SAFE WITH A BULL.

No matter how gentle the bull is, put a ring in his nose. Arrange a four foot stick with a snap on one end and a looped strap on the other. Snap this to the ring when taking the animal to and from his stall or lot for water or in handling him in any way. Play safe! Farm and Fireside.

SCOURGE OF HOG CHOLERA.

How to Recognize the Disease and What to Do.

The following suggestions to farmers are offered by the department of agriculture as an aid to the early recognition of hog cholera in a herd:

First.—Keep posted concerning the condition and health of hogs on other farms in your neighborhood. Sick hogs on a neighboring farm are a positive menace, for the germs of hog cholera are easily carried on the feet of men or animals.

Second.—Look over your herd regularly in order that any sick hogs may be promptly discovered.

Third.—If any hogs in the herd are found to be "off feed" or appear in



A HOG CHOLERA VICTIM.

anywise sick separate them immediately from the remainder of the herd, and keep them and the main herd under close observation daily. If there is a tendency for the disease to spread in the herd the trouble is probably hog cholera. This diagnosis may be confirmed by killing one of the sick animals and examining the organs in the manner described in Farmers' Bulletin 279.

Fourth.—When the first symptoms of sickness are observed an immediate change of feed sometimes corrects the trouble. That is particularly true of swill fed hogs.

Fifth.—If there is any tendency for the disease to spread in the herd do not temporize, but immediately treat the herd with serum from the state college or state live stock sanitary board. Prompt administration of the serum is essential to success.

Sixth.—Remember that hog cholera kills millions of hogs where other diseases kill thousands. Dismiss from your mind all thought of such diseases as "lung plague," "infectious pneumonia," "pig typhoid," etc., for these are generally merely fanciful designations given to hog cholera by uninformative men.

ALFALFA SEEDING.

Experiments to Determine the Proper Amount of Thickness.

It is often recommended that alfalfa be seeded with twenty pounds to the acre in order to insure a good stand of plants, yet experience of many farmers shows that splendid results have been secured from only ten to twelve pounds of good seed. A great deal depends on how much of the seed germinates in either case, and the question is how much seed would give the best yield of hay if different rates of seeding were tested under uniform conditions. Ten rates of seeding were made at Rock Ford, Col., on the experiment station farm.

The lowest seeding was two pounds per acre, with an increase of two pounds per acre up to twenty pounds. The seed was sown under ideal conditions on a very uniform field. The test was made in duplicate, one series with common alfalfa and another with Beldia alfalfa. Records have been completed on four cuttings of hay during 1913. There is very little difference in the tons of hay per acre, and the records should be continued for several years before the results will indicate what rate is best.

The thin rates of seeding made coarser, more stemmy hay, while the very thick seedings gave very fine leafy hay, almost too fine to get the maximum yield. The thin stands were more weedy the first and second seasons, while the thick seedings were almost free from weeds the second year. Plots seeded with eight to ten pounds of seed per acre were the best, all points considered. If conditions are good for germination, ten to twelve pounds of good alfalfa seed should give satisfactory results, and if conditions are not good twenty or even thirty pounds will not insure a stand.

ASHES GOOD FERTILIZER.

As the time approaches to clean up ash pits and bins and to distribute ashes, it is well to be reminded of the value of this product.

Coal ashes may be put upon the land if the coarsest portions are raked or sifted out, and these clinkers will serve as drainage or foundations for walks about the barnyard and poultry yard.

Fine coal ashes may be worked into a clay soil with very good effect rendering it more porous as well as supplying some of the chemicals necessary to the growth of plants.

For fertilizing the lawn nothing is better than fine wood ashes, and if distributed during the winter and early spring the result will be a heavy growth of grass.

All small fruits and orchard trees are benefited by a treatment of ashes, and borer that work around the base of the trunks of trees are almost entirely prevented from entering the bark.

A moderate amount of ashes and sand worked into the soil around roses greatly increases the richness and brilliancy of coloring in the blossoms and makes fine foliage. Care must be taken not to loosen the roots, as roses like rich, firm soil.

Can We Pull Anything?

Sir Oliver Lodge, the eminent English scientist, said in a lecture once that there is no such thing as pulling. To speak of a horse pulling a cart was, he said, incorrect. The horse did not pull the cart. It pushed against the cart. Similarly the oarsman pushed the water, and the man drawing a

NEW DATA ABOUT CORN.

Shape of Ears Bears a Relation to the Yield.

The superintendent of the Texas station at Temple, after a careful study of the relation of shape of ear to yield of corn, concludes that slightly tapering parent ears give the highest yield. This is in accord with the results of experiments at the Ohio experiment station, in which extremely tapering ears gave slightly higher results than cylindrical ears. High yields were associated with comparatively smooth kernels of slightly more than average depth and of medium horniness. The yield increased with an increase in the total weight of the ear as determined by slight increase in length, amount of grain and rather marked increase in weight of cob.

In experiments at the Ohio and Nebraska stations, the highest yields were obtained with medium to medium long ears. Puffed ears and tips were more frequently associated with well filled ears than with well filled tips. The old score card placed much emphasis on good filling of ears and tips, but for several years past investigators have been getting away from this idea. It has been found that these characters when highly developed are usually so developed at the expense of more valuable characters, such as yield, constitution, etc. There appeared to be no relation between yield and shelling percentage and circumference and width or thickness of kernel.

Grape Arbor or Vine Trellis.

Following is an ideal up to date method of constructing a grape arbor or vine trellis:

The four posts are of 4 by 4 material and are seven feet tall. Plates

and braces of the same material are joined together, as illustrated. The plates are of sufficient length to accommodate the width of woven wire fencing desired for the top. The fence is drawn and kept taut by means of four anchor wires and turnbuckles. The wire must be securely anchored in the ground by means of a stone underground or set close in the cement and should be of woven wire cable to withstand the strain. The bars and stays of the fencing used should be of equal distance apart and of sufficient strength. Poultry netting will not do.

Up to fifty feet in length 4 by 4 material is heavy enough for the supports, and over fifty feet 6 by 6 should be used. If intended to be used as a vine trellis a low fence can also be fastened vertically upon each side, thus completely shading the walk.

Clover Seed Recession.

Benton county, Wis., produces a large quantity of clover seed which in the past has been dumped upon the market as it comes from the huller. As a result, very low price has been realized.

A county agent has organized a co-operative company to remove the seed and put it on the market in car lots. This county has also organized a live stock exchange, with the county agent's office as a clearing house.

The Girl and the Artist.

A young woman sat for a crayon portrait and was not entirely pleased with the result.

"It looks like me, of course," she said reluctantly to the artist, "and yet I think there are some things about it that ought to be changed." She suggested that the eyes should have more of an upward look, that the bracelet should be a little more prominent on her left arm and that her gown be arranged more artistically on the side.

"That would require a great deal of retouching," said the artist, "and I should have to charge you at least \$15 additional."

"Oh, dear!" she exclaimed, somewhat reluctantly, "I shall have to give it up. Father wouldn't stand my retouching him to that extent!"—Lippincott's.

New Kaffir Work.

What "working like a nigger"—that is, a negro in South Africa—really means has been explained by one who has seen this wonder. He says that the phrase is one of the silliest and most ineffectual ever coined. "A gang of Kaffirs," he said, "were at work. They were loading rails on a truck, and they did it as though they were burying their dead. At the head of the gang walked a sort of chief chanting the most lugubrious dirge ever heard. Then came a long pause. This was to enable the singing head man to finish the first rail. When the Kaffirs got tired of waiting they bent down and picked up the rail, their movements keeping time with the march of the gang.

"That's when the Kaffirs," he said, "got tired of waiting and went to the men's shoulders the singer changed the measure to a chant of triumph. As a matter of fact, two dock laborers could easily have done all the work that was done by these eight negroes!"—Indianapolis News.

Helplessness.

The greatest moment in our career is when we awoke to the shining truth that our life, to make or mar, is wholly in our hands; that neither dark nor light nor grim fate nor the stars nor the decrees of the gods nor the machinations of men or devils can cheat us of that greatness of soul and serenity of mind which are the crown of real success.

The most terrible note in the despair of the despairing is the sound of helplessness. To feel that the universe is a huge machine to grind us at last to dust, that the odds of existence are against us and that we are borne down by the tramp of irresistible forces is the salt taste of failure.

But when a man has discovered that he himself is master and that no outside force can touch his inner triumph that discovery is as of a new world, the Americas of spirit, the opening vista of limitless opportunity.—Dr. Frank Crane in *Woman's World*.

Ready money works great cure-

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, BURNS, OREGON, APRIL 10, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that Caroline Hutton of Eglin, Oregon, who, on May 26, 1910, made Desert-Land Entry, No. 06732, for SW^{1/4}, Section 15, Township 26 S., Range 24 E., Williamsport Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver at Burns, Oregon, on the 15th day of June, 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses:

John D. Newnam, of Burns, Oregon, Charles W. Cummins, Tom Hutton, all of Eglin, Oregon.

W. M. FARRE, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, BURNS, OREGON, APRIL 17, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that Edwin B. Hill, of Burns, Oregon, who, on June 28, 1910, made Homestead Entry, No. 06860, for NW^{1/4}, Section 15, Township 26 S., Range 24 E., Williamsport Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver at Burns, Oregon, on the 15th day of June, 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Mary L. Hill, Alfred Thompson, Andrew Thomas, Perry Boydall, all of Eglin, Oregon.

W. M. FARRE, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, BURNS, OREGON, APRIL 17, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that Edwin B. Hill, of Burns, Oregon, who, on August 29, 1910, made Homestead Entry, No. 06860, for NE^{1/4}, Section 15, Township 26 S., Range 24 E., Williamsport Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver at Burns, Oregon, on the 15th day of June, 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Mary L. Hill, Alfred Thompson, Andrew Thomas, Perry Boydall, all of Eglin, Oregon.

W. M. FARRE, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, BURNS, OREGON, APRIL 17, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that Edwin B. Hill, of Burns, Oregon, who, on June 28, 1910, made Homestead Entry, No. 06860, for NW^{1/4}, Section 15, Township 26 S., Range 24 E., Williamsport Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver at Burns, Oregon, on the 15th day of June, 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Mary L. Hill, Alfred Thompson, Andrew Thomas, Perry Boydall, all of Eglin, Oregon.

W. M. FARRE, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, BURNS, OREGON, APRIL 17, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that Edwin B. Hill, of Burns, Oregon, who, on June 28, 1910, made Homestead Entry, No. 06860, for NW^{1/4}, Section 15, Township 26 S., Range 24 E., Williamsport Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver at Burns, Oregon, on the 15th day of June, 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Mary L. Hill, Alfred Thompson, Andrew Thomas, Perry Boydall, all of Eglin, Oregon.

W. M. FARRE, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, BURNS, OREGON, APRIL 17, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that Edwin B. Hill, of Burns, Oregon, who, on June 28, 1910, made Homestead Entry, No. 06860, for NW^{1/4}, Section 15, Township 26 S., Range 24 E., Williamsport Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver at Burns, Oregon, on the 15th day of June, 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Mary L. Hill, Alfred Thompson, Andrew Thomas, Perry Boydall, all of Eglin, Oregon.

W. M. FARRE, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, BURNS, OREGON, APRIL 17, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that Edwin B. Hill, of Burns, Oregon, who, on June 28, 1910, made Homestead Entry, No. 06860, for NW^{1/4}, Section 15, Township 26 S., Range 24 E., Williamsport Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver at Burns, Oregon, on the 15th day of June, 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Mary L. Hill, Alfred Thompson, Andrew Thomas, Perry Boydall, all of Eglin, Oregon.

W. M. FARRE, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, BURNS, OREGON, APRIL 17, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that Edwin B. Hill, of Burns, Oregon, who, on June 28, 1910, made Homestead Entry, No. 06860, for NW^{1/4}, Section 15, Township 26 S., Range 24 E., Williamsport Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver at Burns, Oregon, on the 15th day of June, 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Mary L. Hill, Alfred Thompson, Andrew Thomas, Perry Boydall, all of Eglin, Oregon.

W. M. FARRE, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, BURNS, OREGON, APRIL 17, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that Edwin B. Hill, of Burns, Oregon, who, on June 28, 1910, made Homestead Entry, No. 06860, for NW^{1/4}, Section 15, Township 26 S., Range 24 E., Williamsport Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver at Burns, Oregon, on the 15th day of June, 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Mary L. Hill, Alfred Thompson, Andrew Thomas, Perry Boydall, all of Eglin, Oregon.

W. M. FARRE, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, BURNS, OREGON, APRIL 17, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that Edwin B. Hill, of Burns, Oregon, who, on June 28, 1910, made Homestead Entry, No. 06860, for NW^{1/4}, Section 15, Township 26 S., Range 24 E., Williamsport Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver at Burns, Oregon, on the 15th day of June, 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Mary L. Hill, Alfred Thompson, Andrew Thomas, Perry Boydall, all of Eglin, Oregon.

W. M. FARRE, Register.